Cifizens called from their homes on public duty and deprived of many personal comforts need not be deprived of "Lea t. Process"s Wenczewinskins Sauce," as this use consider conditions can be obtained of the consequence in any part at the British States. The most this Some will go far to mosely the discount ritantiang from bad of Bragatha contains. For sele in hat 1/10, plot, and quark bettles. Jose Descar & Sow. Union-square and it that, sole apprix.

Ladies from the constry, wishing for themselves and feediles Garren, Boors and Smore of all the various string, good articles at implementages, patients; Minard & Co., No. 367 Canelest.

MUSTARY SHOULDER-BRACES and ARDOMINAL Sor of the Carmynn-A new at de perforant of Al

GROCERIES AND PLOUR FOR THE MILLION. Chespest Store in the world. Goods delivered free. Thos. R. Advil Nos. 100 G conwich at. and 30 Marray at , New-York

KNAPP'S CONCESTRATED EXTRACT of ROOTS.

GROVER & BARLE'S Soil and spotled at Laren stands Wie Factory, No. 12 Round St.

New-York Daily Tribunc.

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No self-con be taken of Absorbages Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be surhesticated by the same and universed the writer-not necessarily for publicaon, but is againstift for his good faith.

We expense to detrine to return rejected. Communications. All bearings letters for this office should be addressed to "Tax TROUGH," New-York.

Advertise, Advertise.

Time Thisways, having a larger eigenlation than any other newspaper, is the best media through which to reach all parts of the country. Merchans, Manufacturers, Landowners, &c., who have not been in the habit of advertising, will do well to try it. Advertisements inserted in WEEKLY TRUSTER at \$1 25 per line [nothing less than \$5]; in Damy Turnevs at 10 ets. per line; in Semi-Weekly at 25 cts. per line.

Notice.

The address of subscribers to The Turness being nent because, in a few instances, subscribers have requested us not to send our Sanday edition. The TRIEVER for Supday is filled with news and other interreling matter which does not appear in our other Dally issues.

Judge Muir of Kentucky has decided in favor of the right of the Pederal Government to interdiet the transportation of freight to the South.

Lieutenant Crittenden has published a card in the Louisville papers, denying the statement that he has joined the Rebels.

We hear by way of Mobile that \$400,000 was due the Rebel troops at Pensacola on the 1st of July. They will be more lucky than they deserve to be if they ever receive it.

ous, by automocing that he should propose Compromise measures.

The resolution for the expulsion of Messrs. Mason, Hunter, Clingman, Bragg, Chesnut, Nicholson, Sebast an, Mitchell, Homphill and Wigfall, was adopted in the Schate by 22 Year to 10 Nays, in spite of the appeals of Bayard and Latham.

The Rebel flag of truce, of which so much has been heard within the past few days, appears to have covered an insoferify-defiant letter from Jeff. Davis, and not much more. It is intimated that this letter will very soon be made public.

iron and steel is not likely to pass Congress. Possibly some change may be made, but not such a one as the Secretary proposes. Better leave those duties precisely as they are.

The Army bill yesterday passed by the House appropriates \$161,000,000. For the pay of troops, \$60,000,000; for subsistence, \$25,000,000; fo sapplies of the Quartermaster's Department, \$14,000,000; for the purchase of 84,000 horses. \$10,500,000; for the transportation of the army, \$16,000,000; for gunboats on the Western rivers. \$1,000,000. The Navy Bill appropriates \$30,-

The story that the Secretary of the Navy had forbidden the enlistment of any but native citizens as landsmen in the Navy is authoritatively contradicted. We have refused to publish communications reprobating his alleged mandate, for Gideon Welles is one of the last men in the country from whom so narrow and proscriptive a rule could have been expected. Still, we are glad to record the contradiction.

The Common Council met last evening. In the Board of Aldermen, the orfinance appropriating balf a million of dollars for the benefit of the families of volunteers was adopted; \$2,000 was denated to the Fire Department Charitable Fund, and \$2,650 appropriated to pay for the reception of President Lincoln. In the Council Board, the Controller reported that of the S1,-000,000 Union Defense bonds anthorized, \$948,210 had been issued, and of that sum all but \$23,019 50 had been expended. The ordinance of the Aldermen appropriating \$500,000 for the families of volunteers was laid over. It was ordered that the Controller report what claims for work done and contracts entered into had been made by Charles Devlin. At the meeting on Wednesday evening the Board adopted an ordinance approprinting \$250,000 for Volunteer relief purposes. and fixed a scale of gratuities to families.

The trial of Jefferds, for the Walton murder, was yesterday concluded by a verdict of not guilty, the prisoner making no defense, but going to the jury on the testimony of the prosecution. On the indictment for the murder of Matthews. he was released on his own recognizances. The prisoner appeared to have no anxiety for the result until he heard the summing up of the District-Attorney, when his countenance fell, and he were a very selemn face during the absence march to his assistance. On the same day quainted with Jefferde, should not be able to say tion-house, several passenger and freight cars. whether it was or was not Jefferds who com- and tore up the track.

mitted the murder. He awones that he noticed the man standing by a tree before they passed murderer, but that he can give no description of get up "The Association for the Increase and Cotton, &c -- we must expert mainly to counhim, and that after the shot he pursued the

The Senate will probably pass the Loan bill

Mayor Brown of Baltimore has sent in to the City Government a message, the purpose of which appears to be to whitewash Marshal Kane and his police. It is of no consequence.

It is said that the Government will not be forced to pay for the Catilice, the steamer which was burned the other day, and out of which some one was to make much money. It appears that she was to be accounted for only in case of her destruction in actual service.

The House of Representatives yesterday was chiefly occupied in discussing in Committee of the Whele the Army Appropriation bill. The Continuation Notice of Secretary Machines, N.V. | delinte brought out once mere Messes, Burnott BATCHELOR'S HATE DYE .- Reflable, Harroletts, of Kentucky, and Valiandigham of Ohio, who again uttered the sentiments which have already made them sufficiently infamous. Mr. Jackson of Kentucky in a few well speken words for his State, administered a severe rebuke to bis colleague Barnett, who he declared did not in any degree represent the people, his constituents. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, also joined in the eastigation of the renegade Kentuckian.

> Another debate occurred in the Senate, yesterday, on the resolution approving the acts of the President, but was postponed before action was taken on it. Mr. Polk of Missouri, in common with many other traitors, is troubled by "this " unboly war," and renewed the stock talk about invading a State. Mr. Powell of Kentucky aired his treasonable sentiments on the same subject, declaring that the President had no right to invade a State, blockade a port, or do anything in particular to uphold the Government. He said, however, that he had no hope of being able to effect any result by his talk.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

We have more authentic accounts of the fight printed by machinery, we cannot mail our Daily for at Carthage on Friday. The battle was opened by a fire of artillery on both sides; that of the by a fire of artillery on both sides; that of the rebels was bad, and the balls flew over the heads of our men. In two hours their guns were silenced and their ranks broken; 1,500 of them tried to outflank Siegel and cut off his baggage train, three miles away. Upon this Col. Siegel ordered a retrograde movement, the baggage was reached in good order, and the retreat was continned till the force reached a piece of road running between high bluffs. There the rebel cavalry was posted in strength; Siegel drew them into a solid body in the road, made a rapid movement, and opened a heavy fire of artitlery, ending by charging with infantry; within ten minutes the rebels were scattered; 85 rideriess horses were taken and a large number of arms. Col. Siegel then endeavored to reach a piece of wood north of the town of Carthage; it required two In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Saulabury of eceded; all the force of both sides was engaged Delaware, made himself unnecessarily compicu- at this time, and the enemies' loss was about 200. The rebels then retired into Carthage, and Col. Siegel to Mount Vernou, where he must have been seen reënforced by Gen. Sweeney's command, and that of Col. Brown, who were hastening to join him. The affair was splendidly managed on our side, and of the good generalship and soldierly plack displayed we may well be proud.

The position of affairs in Western Virginia appears to be this: The Rebels, commanded by Gen. Garnett, are fortified strongly at Laurel Hill, a point in Barbour County, about twenty miles south-east of Philippi; their force is supposed to be not far from 8,000, though two prisoners report that they are not more than Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that 3,000 in number. Gen. Morris, with his forces, Mr. Chase's proposition to reduce the duties on the number of whom is not definitely stated, was yesterday morning at Bealington, not two of the vessels whereby that commerce was mainmiles from Laurel Hill. Gen. McClellan's arm is at or near Beverly, about twenty miles southeast of Laurel Hill; on Thursday morning he was to send his forces on in two divisions to surround the Rebels; Gen. Morris, from an elevated position at Bealington, commanded the enemy's intrenchments at Laurel Hill, and was to cooperate with McClellan. At the same time Gen. Hill occupies the Grafton, Evansville, and Cheat River line as far as West Union, guardiog the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and cutting off the only retreat of the Rebels. Thus they are entirely surrounded, and unless they Products, Great Britain and France are those

aurrender, their destruction is certain. Severe skirmishing has been going on with nore or less activity for two or three days at or near Laurel Hill. On Wednesday afternoon a ments, and a Georgia regiment. The latter advanced under cover of a wood and were received by a sharp volley from our men; they then sent their cavalry to outflank the National France has not even yet followed her example, quickly scattered the Georgians. The officers of the latter vainly tried to rally them, but the In- to Free Trade because our new Morrill Tariff is diana and Ohio troops continued to pour in a hot fire, concluding by charging into the heart of | reduction being simply that we no longer need the enemy's position, putting them to utter rout, so high duties to sustain our exposed branches of and capturing a variety of property. The Rebels were about equally astonished and dismayed, having undergone in a very short time a total revulsion of epinion touching the bravery of the National troops.

From Washington we have nothing definite concerning the surely approaching advance toward Richmond. Five regiments were yesterday expecting to go out five miles on the Fairfax road. It is reported, though not on entirely satisfactory authority, that the rebels are gradually withdrawing from Fairfax Court-House.

On Wednesday, near Monroe, Mo., 600 Na. tional troops, under Col. Smith, were suddenly attacked by 1,600 rebels, under Brig.-Gen. Harris. Though our force were surprised, they repelled the attack and scattered the rebels, killing four, wounding several, and taking five prisoners. Harris then retreated to Mouroe, where a second skirmish occurred, and the rebels were again beaten off. Afterward Col. Smith was surcounded by a large body of the enemy, but it was thought that he could hold out till reenforcements resched him, they being on the of the jury. It is thought very singular on all (Wednesday) a company of rebel cavalry made hands that Pascal, the young man who was with a demonstration at Macroe Station, 30 miles Walton when he was shot, and who was ac- west of Hannibal, Mo. They destroyed the sta- the largest and most profitable trade with Mexi-

EXTENSION OF COMPERCE. Trade being rather dall about these days, it was a good idea of our down-town friends to Extension of American Commerce," with such Gallatin, William A. Booth, Samuel B. Rugales, Geo. D. Lyman, and John Endie on the lead. We printed their first Report yesterday and having read it enrefully, we offer a few remarks, which, we trust, will throw some additional light on the general subject. We can make room for bare hints or suggestions, which the thoughtful render can easily follow out to their legitimate

1. The Committee spenk repeatedly and impressively of "the development of our commercial and industrial resources." We cannot help thicking that they put the eart before the horse. Industry is the great matter-the efficiency, full employment, and full reward of Labor-Commerce being an incident, and desirable and important in so far as it conduces or contributes to this great end. We trust the association realize this obvious truth; but let us " hold " fast the form of sound words."

2. " With freedom of trade, we extend indi-"vidual liberty and civilization," sny Mesars. force of that remark, and we decidedly question its accuracy. There is a smuch of spread-eagleism about it that should have been left to Fourth-of-July orators, not injected into the literal, prosaic dialect of the exchange and the counting-house. For illustration: There is great freedom of trade on the coasts of Africa generally-there is a very liberal expansion of trade there; since not only produce and goods, but men, wemen and children also, are there the subjects of traffic-and this "freedom of trade" has been maintained for ages without giving any proportional expansion to "individual liberty and civilization." Turkey cherishes and acts on very liberal principles of trade, rejecting all ideas of Protection to Home Industry as absurd; yet " individual liberty and civilization" are not remarkably developed under the away of the Padishab. China's tariff is a very low one; yet her progress in "individual liberty and civilization" are nothing to brag of. In short, our Wali-street friends have soured off into the regions of poetry, when they should, like Halleck, bave been

"busy in the Cotton trade, 3. The Association, still soaring skyward, pro-

intercourse, through greater freedom of trade

ad act, throughout the whole earth. -It is rather unfortunate for this view of the matter that the nations that trade most with each other are notoriously most apt to get by the ears. What European Powers, for example quarrel with China ? Are they not those that trade most with her? What is it that sends hostile fleets to Vera Cruz, to Buenes Ayres, and even away up the La Plata to Paraguay Are not these warlike expeditions the coosequence of commercial intercourse and the resulting hours of hard fighting to effect this; but he suc- , squabbles? Nay: have not are always quarreled with the nations with which we had and have most traffic? Did we ever dream of fighting Japan till we had forced a trade with her? And as to the extension of "civilization, religion." &c., by means of Trade, a good deal might be said on either side of that proposition. Missionary enterprise is one thing; the pursuit of gain by traffic quite another, and not a few missionaries have reasonably complained that the knavish, rapacions, lecherous conduct of our traders and seamen among the savages they were trying to Christianize, counteracted and nullified their best exertions. Who has not heard complaints that the unssionaries in the cabin of an Africanbound vessel were fully balanced by the rum in her hold? If within the present century, as many heathen have been converted through the agencies of commerce as have been hurried to shameful graves through their contact with the crews tained, we are laboring under a painful misep-

4. The report roundly asserts that

"It is to their commercial freedom that Eughand, France, ther calightered nations, are indebted for their civilina

-What is precisely meant here by "commercial freedom" we cannot certainly make out-the poetic element predominating so largely over the mathematical throughout the Committee's performance. But certainly if any two nations have preëminetly and emphatically built up their Hom Industry by high duties or imposts on Foreign two. We venture the assertion that no other two nations on earth have throughout the last century, imposed so high average duties on those foreign products which come in competition with very gallant fight was made at that point be- their Home Industry as just these very two. tween the 14th Ohio and the 9th Indiana regi- That England has recently dispensed with a good part of these discriminations, is quite true, since by steadfast Protection she has placed her Manufactures beyond the need of Protection; but forces, who retreated and threw shells which save haltingly and partially. It would be very sophistical to claim for this country a conversion far lower than that of 1842-the reason of such industry against foreign competition; yet that would be identical in spirit with the claim that France and England are now eminent for their devotion to free trade.

-But is not trade a good thing, and its expansion desirable? We answer-Trade is neither good nor bad necessarily, but is one or the other according to circumstances. The traffic on the Gaboon River and thereabout, in which whisky and fire-arms are exchanged for cargoes of young siaves, may be gainful to those engaged in it, but it is pernicions to mankind; and so of the whole vast Liquor traffic of this country-and of much other traffic. On the other hand, a trade which should fill the barbarous and savage regions of Asia, Africa, and America with the best machinery, implements, seeds, &c., and send largely and rapidly to develop Agricultural and Manufacturing Industry where all is now indolence, squalor, and privation, would be a general blessing. Not how much trade, but what in, determines the utility and beneficence of commerce, And again:

In order to lay the foundations of an expansive and beneficent commerce, we must widen the base and diversify the scope of our National Industry. We, of all nations, ought to have much co. Brazil, and the rest of our Continent: we miss it because we do not produce in abundance

and variety what they most need. So long as added that he was also for the speedy occupaour industry is mainly denoted to the production tion of Richmond by the National armies, he of only bulky agricultural staples-Grain, Meat, tries like France and England, which are dohighly respectable and worthy citizens as James | ficient in these stopics; but had we steadily pursued, since 1816, the policy of encouraging and extending our production of Metals, Wares, Textile Fabrics, Machinery, Implements, Wines, &c., we might long ere this have had a large and flourishing export trade to all those countries. As it is, we produce many of the articles they seed cheaper than any other nation; but their merchants deal with London and Paris rather than with New-York, because they must buy where the greater number of the articles they want are obtained most abundantly and cheaply. Not antil our country takes a lead in the fabrication of whatever the ruder nations want, can we considerably expand our trade with them; for so long as our industry remains so prependerantly agricultural and our exports consist mainly of raw and bulky staples, we shall have very little to sell that they will buy.

-Enough for to-day. We have aimed only to give our Wall-street friends a short and easy lesson in the pailosophy of Commerce. We trust they will speak further and often, and we shall Gallatin, Reggles & Co. We do not feel the be at all times eager to profit by an exchange of suggestions.

PEACE MEN IN CONGRESS.

We do not happen to have heard-has any one 1-the remenstrances of Mesars, Kennedy, Breckieridge, Powell, Polk, Vallandigham, Burnett and Bon Wood, against the utterly lawless, usurging and violent measures whereby the Federal authority was subverted in or expelled from ten or twelve of the States, when forts, arsenals, sub-treasuries, mints, custom-bouses, &c., were seized and converted to the uses of treason-we have no remembrance of even a friendly protest being uttered by any of these patriots. So long as the employment of force was monopolized by the rebels, these patriots took the matter very easily, and rather chuckled over the scizure of one National possession after another. "Well, what are you going to do about it?" was the jeering substance of their response to the indigpart comments of those who stood for the Union the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws.

At last the Fall of Samter aroused alike Government and People, and they have since afforded some slight indications of what they mean to do. The appeal from Law to Force is accepted-for there was no alternative-and Congrees is now engaged in ratifying and seconding the course of the President in that acceptance.

Now we hear from the baker's dozen of sympathizers and semi-sympathizers in Congress with the Slaveholding Rebellion in plaintive deprecation of the horrors of conflict and carnage and the beauties of conciliation and peace. They do not seem to think fighting a proper mode of setthing difficulties between 'bretaren of one family -nor do we. They hope these troubles may be rettled without bloodshed-which is very laudable. But which of them whispered a word of this to Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Benjamin & Co. when they stalked out of Congress, proclaiming war to the knife against the Union and its lawful authorities ! Which of them then counseled forbearance and moderation? In short, should we have heard one word of this from these gentlemen had the North proved as pusilianimous as the Fire-Enters confidently expected? Did they begin to deprecate war till they realized that it must result in a Union triumph ?

It is useless to talk about the sympathy and respect of foreign nations until the American People have shown their capacity to govern themselves, and make their Government respected at home. The only event which will prove that capacity beyond a doubt is the occupation of Richmond without the less of a day, where less can be avoided. That done, everybody will know and feel that Rebellion is certainly to be crushed, and the integrity of the Republic assured forever.

On a motion in the Board of Aldermen last evening, to appropriate \$750 to pay for a testimonial to Mr. Peck, President of last year's Board, consisting of a set of laudatory resolutions ngroused and set in a large gilt frame, surounded by portraits of the members and officers of the late Board of Aldermen, it came out that this triffing expenditure had been incurred without the slightest authority. The economical traits of our city fathers are improving. Orielnally they were glad to serve for nothing, then \$6 a day was their pay, with a silver badge of office thrown in; but now that they get \$1,200 a year, a gold badge, in size something between a plate and a saucer, is indispensable. Improving opon that, retiring Presidents, we perceive, are to be immortalized to the tune of \$750 a piece. Already some of the members or their relatives are quartered upon various departments, with fat salaries, in addition to their income as members, and several of them have even gone so far as to pay their grooms with places as nominal ordisnee-distributors in the City Inspector's office, with nothing to do but to look after their masters' horses, and draw \$2 a day from the City Treasury. The next step, we suppose, will be the voting of a testimonial of his honest and upselfish devotion to the public interests, to every retiring member, set in a \$750 gilt frame, with a Fifth-avenue mansion to hang it up in, and a coach-and-four, the more conspicuously to set off his chining virtues for the edification of his admiring fellow-citizens.

When the Rebel spy, Col. Taylor, was at Arlington House the other night, after he had been shown the fortifications, and had gathered from the perusal of the New-York papers all the information they contained respecting the National forces, we learn that he was handsomely entertained with iced champagne, and that the ice especially, seemed to delight him. He munched every bit of it, rolling it as a sweet morsel under his tongue. This shows that they must be suffering for ice at Richmond. They ought to be supplied without delay.

We understand that the "Olden Artillery," a New-Jersey Volunteer regiment now in process of formation, has been informally accepted by the Secretary of War. Those wishing to serve in or aid its formation may address Col. John W. Latson, No. 4 Pino street, New-York.

Senator Lane of Indiana said plainly on Wednesday that he was for crushing the Rebellion and hanging its leaders. In this be simply expressed the sentiment of the People. If he had would have uttered what the People regard as the first great step toward that result,

While the military authorities at Washington are exercising a vigilant surveillance over the correspondents of Northern journals at Washington and elsewhere, would it not be well for them to look a little after their own traitorous employees? There are many of these who still remain in the very center of official intelligence, and who, as we have excellent reason to believe, communicate constantly and directly with the enemy. Can't some general order-say, for instance, an order of evacuation-be framed to reach their case?

The advance against Richmond we understand is to be made by Gen. McDowell in the center, by Patterson and McClelland on the right flank, and by Butler on the left. We trust that the last-named commander will be provided without more delay with competent brigadier-generals, with field artillery, and a small body of cavalry, to say the least. It is true that in such a case there is danger that he might take Rielmond himself centrary to all calculations, as he did Baltimore, In that event the People wouldn't blame him,

Our special correspondent at Louisville calls our attention to a frank and monly declaration of The Paducah Herald, the principal organ of treason in Kentucky, which is worth reproducing here. It reads as follows:

"Let us make the fight for the Legislature. Let it be done on the fair lasue of Secondon or no Secondon-to remain with he Abelition North or join the South-to remain a Slave State r apolish Slavery. Let us be honest. We all mean Seconder Magriffin means it. Here kineldge means it. Fowell means it. Burnett means it. We all mean it. Then why not say so, and come out and advocate it openly and honestly P'

While the Senate was yesterday engaged in expelling the confessed traitors from among its members, would it not have been well to set on feet some sort of investigation into the proceedinge of Messrs, Breekinridge and Powell 7 The former has publicly declared his adherence to the Montgomery usurpation, and we are told that they both are for Secession. They ought to be " looked after."

The House of Representatives, with only five opposing voices, and one of those a lottery dealer, has voted the great loan to preserve the Integrity of the Republic. That loan will soon be offered, in its various forms, to the public; and do you wish to know how to insure its being taken promptly and at par? The means of thus restoring to the Government its rightful credit is very simple. It is the immediate occupation of Richmond. That done, you can have all the money you want at your own terms.

An intelligent correspondent at Washington has favored us with a letter, from which we extract the following passage:

Objection is made by some to a need features in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The samey tax is simest too strong a test for the painfullem of men who get but \$5,000 pm a norm, and hold entry scotter, grath. The recommendation y be adepted, but there will be a mental reservation against he Secretary for it, which, unless counterpolard by future sideration, may some time or other powert him from below President. That part of the plan which looks to the accumula-tion of money by the feate of bonds of mostly descontaction at accept per cent is regarded grantally with great favor, and had Mr. Chine omitted the other, no man in the Cabinet would to-We should be sorry to believe that members

of Congress were less patriotic and less willing to submit to sacrifices for the general good than other men. But, provided the tax is voted, we presume that Mr. Chase will gladly consent to any mental reservation with regard to the Presidency which any one may desire to make against him on that account. The business now on hand is saving the Nation, not making a President; and we may be sure that no man who makes the chances of personal ambition in such a crisis as this subordinate to public duty can ever afterward be elected to that high office.

Business is everywhere languid, and merchants and revive trade? Occupy Richmond! and prove that you mean to lose no unnecessary time in occupying Charleston, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Then the currents of commercial life will begin to move again, as if by magic,

We are told that one of the virtuous speculators concerned in buying and chartering the Catiline exclaimed to a friend when the contract was concluded: "Ten thousand dollars for three months-X" promises it-and fifty thousand dollars if she is lost: and by G- she will be " lost."

-What a surprising accuracy this virtuous neculator had in foretelling future events. He ought to be engaged as a special prophet by some of the "sensation journals."

*X here represents the name of an eminent politician, who of course had nothing to do with the Catiline. What a dinderous world this is.

There are four places where it is specially necessary that the Stars and Stripes should be flung to the breeze in triumph. These are Richmond, Charleston, Memphis, and New-Orleans: perhaps we may add a fifth, Montgomery. But of them all, Richmond is the first and the most important. Forward the converging columns !

It is said that avowed Socessionists must still be kept in office in the Departments at Washington, because the business of the country could not be carried on without them. How lucky for us that all the Traitors did not die on the 4th of March last, the great and memorable day when "that sort of business" was brought to

ABOU BEN WOOD. A PAROUY. ABOU Ben Wood-O may his tribe decrease!

Awoke, one night, from a deep dream of "peace,"

And saw within the gualight of his room, Making it chill and dismal like a tomb, A demon writing in a book of brass. Exceeding back had made Ben Wood an ass, And to the presence in the room he said: What writest thou?" The demon raised its head, And answered, in the accents of a hag: The traitors' manes who hate their country's flag." "And is mine one?" asked Ben, "Oh no, not so," Raplied the demon. Speaking then more low, But cheerily still, Ben sold: "I pray thee, then,
"Write me as one who hates all benest men."
The demon wrote and vanished. The next night

BOARD OF EXCISE.—As the pecting of this Board resterday Hernana were granted to two conchespers and to

It came again with a great torid light,
And showed the names which treachery had earst,
When, lo! Ben Wood's base name stood out the first.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The Army and Navy Appropriations PUERILITY OF REBEL CONGRESSMEN

THE BACK PAY OF SOLDIERS. EXPULSION OF REBEL SENATORS.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT. Government Not to Pay for the Catiline.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribone.

WASHINGTOF, Thursday, July 11, 1861. PASSAGE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIA-The House did another good piece of work to-

day in passing the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, The Opposition could muster but seven upon the call for the Yeas and Nays. HOW TRAFFOR CONGRESSMEN OCCUPY THEM.

SELVES. Mr. Vallandigham did nothing but slightly re-

tard business to-day, leaving to his ally, Mr. Burnett, the privilege of talking treason. Mr. Burnett was justly rebuked by his colleague, Mr. Jackson, in a neat and effective speech, pledging Kentucky to the Union first and last and by Mr. Hickman, who, however, elevated him into a fictitious importance. The galleries could not be restrained, when Mr. Hickman intimated that the gallows were waiting for traitors. Two more appropriation bills will pass to-mor-

THE BACK PAY OF SOLDIERS.

The bill for giving the soldiers their back pay, as passed by both Houses, appropriates \$5,760,-000.

EXPULSION OF REBEL SUNATORS. The Senate expelled the absent rebel members of

that body whose seats have not been vacated, and endured Messra. Polk and Powell. It is better that these allies of armed traitors should utter their lengthened jeremiads at once, and have done. Messre, Latham of California, and Saulsbury

of Delaware, voted with the traitors, Bayard, Breekinridge and the rest, simply to declare the POINTS OF DISCUSSION.

It is thought that discussion may spring up on

two points in the House, the propriety of making the increase of the Army permanent, and of adopting Secretary Chase's proposed Tariff. There is a strong party in the House in favor of adopting some Provise, reducing the Army within its old limits six months after the close of the war. Mr. Chase's recommendation of duties on tea, coffee, and sugar will not meet with much opposition, but some other of his suggested alterations of the Morrill Tariff, such as those in respect of iron and steel, may. It is probable that there will be some reduction, still, the disposition of the House to make quick work will bring about some arrangement that shall preciude protracted debate, and the loyal members of the Secate, which is also divided upon these points, will accommodate itself to the general wish for a short session. THE MILITARY BILLS.

Mr. Blair's military bills, introduced to-day, are substantially the same as Mr. Wilson's. PRESENTATIONS.

Citizens of California have presented, through Senator Latham, two elegant cause to Senator Wilson and the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in recognition of their services in securing the passage of a bill establishing a daily overland mail to the Pacific. They are made of the Manzoretta vine, tipped with California silver, headed with a rich specimen of gold-bearing quartz, mounted with California gold, on which appears an overland mail coach in miniature, drawn by four horses. The canes cost \$100 each. AGES OF MILITARY AND NAVAL APPLICANTS.

If applicants for places in the gift of the War and Navy Departments would give their ages, it would subserve the public interest.

APPLICATIONS FOR ARMY POSITIONS.

Upward of one thousand applications for army positions have been received at the War Depurtment and put on file within the last two months. Two or three clerks are kept busily encaged briefing and stoving away these solicitations for the present, watil a new levy is made by the Executive. Loung men overflowing with patriotic arder, and desirous of serving their dear country in the tented field, will undoubtedly take positions in the ranks. THE FAMILY OF SENATOR SLIDELL.

We are assured that Mrs. John Sidell and laughters have been and are now residing in this city in the vicinity of the White House. Mrs. S. has many highly respectable connections living in New-York City, where she frequently visits, It is quite probable that it was this lady to whom Wigfall paid his secret visit not long since, and that she it is who keeps a table constantly set in waiting for Beauregard. ANOTHER BRIGADIER GENERAL.

Jos. J. Reynolds of Indiana has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He graduated at West Point in 1843, but he served only three years in the field, and has since been a professor in the University of St. Louis. MORAL EFFECT OF THE PASSAGE OF THE LOAN BILL.

There has been no event in the history of the country since the formation of the Federal Constitution more significant in its present and future results than the passage of the Loan bill in the lower House yesterday. The premptitude of action and the unanimity of appropriation surprised even those who were familiar with the temper of the body. It is worth one hundred thousand men in its influence upon the contest. Immortal honor will attach to each and every name upon this roll of patriotism. Now let the capitalists make an immediate advance upon Richmond.

THE SENATE SECRETARYSHIP. The friends of Mr. Forney made another effort to galvanize him for Secretary of the Senate today. The caucus again indefinitely postponed it. THE LOAN BILL.

The Senate will probably pass the Loan bill tomorrow. Its being laid over to-day is no evidence of any dilatoriness of action on the part of the Senate. They will act as promptly as the House. The talking paroxysm will be over in a day or

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

The Republican Senators, in Cancus this corn-